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PART III-Section 1

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

No. G. 8112—Pt. 390-29-8, dated 18th May 1938.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 50 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900), that the area specified in the schedule below and the boundaries of which are detailed below which formed a portion of the Kutrahalli Sandal Reserve Block, notified as such in Notification No. I. O. 7861-8—Pt. 810-24-2, dated 19th May 1925, shall cease to be a portion of the said sandal reserve with effect from the date of this notification.

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Name of block	Area proposed to be disafforested	Remarks
Srirnoga	Shikarpet	Kutrahalli Block	A. 5. 28 19	Survey Nos. 18, 19, 20, 41 and 42 of Jakkanhalli villages are excluded.

Boundaries.

Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No. 28 of Jakkanhalli village, the line runs along the southern and eastern boundary line of the same survey number meeting the south-west corner of Survey No. 21 of Jakkanhalli village, then the line runs along the southern side of the same survey number meeting its south-east corner, then runs northwards along eastern side of Survey Nos. 21 and 22 of Jakkanhalli village meeting the trijunction boundary of Survey Nos. 22-23 and 11 of Jakkanhalli village, then the line runs southwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 11 meeting its south-west corner, then the

line runs in a westerly direction along the northern boundary lines Survey Nos. 18 and 17 of Jakkanhalli village meeting the north-western corner of Survey No. 16 of Jakkanhalli village on the right side of Shikaripur-Siralkoppa high road, then the line runs northwards along the right side of the said road and meets the starting point. (In this Survey Nos. 18, 19 and 20 of Jakkanhalli are excluded).

2. Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No. 40 of Jakkanhalli village, the line runs eastwards along the southern boundary of the same survey number meeting its south-east corner, then runs southwards along the western boundary line of Survey No. 18 of Jakkanhalli village meeting the north-east corner of Survey No. 43 of the same village, then runs west along the northern boundary of the same survey number meeting its north-west corner, then runs northwards along the right side of Shikaripur-Siralkoppa high road and meets the starting point. (In this Survey Nos. 41 and 42 of Jakkanhalli village are excluded).

No. P. 6080—Pol. 159-82-2, dated 22nd—23rd May 1933.

Whereas the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known as Korachars in the Kolar District has, in Notification No. G. 929—Pol. 65-17-7, dated 16th July 1918, been declared as a criminal tribe under section 8 of Regulation VII of 1916, whereas in Government Order No. G. 980-1—Pol. 65-17-8, dated 16th July 1918, the District Magistrate of Kolar District has been directed under section 4 of the said Regulation to register the members of the said criminal tribe and whereas in Notification No. G. 982—Pol. 65-17-9, dated 16th July 1918, it has been directed under section 10 of the said Regulation that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall in the prescribed manner notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence,

Whereas the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known as Woddars in the Kolar Gold Field Circle has, in Notification No. P. 5837—Pol. 102-22-2, dated 30th December 1922, been declared as a criminal tribe under section 8 of the said Regulation whereas in Notification No. P. 5839—Pol. 102-22-3, dated 30th December 1922, the District Magistrate of Kolar District has been directed under section 4 of the said Regulation to register the members of the said criminal tribe (Woddars).

Whereas in Notification No. P. 5841—Pol. 102-22-4, dated 30th December 1922, it has been directed under section 12 of the said Regulation that the movement of the said criminal tribe (Woddars) be restricted to the limits of Bowringpet Taluk.

Whereas in Notification No. P. 7682 (1) Pol. 232-30-2, dated 4th June 1931, it has been directed under section 10 (a) and (b) of the said Regulation that every registered member of the criminal tribes of Kolar Gold Field Circle whose name is included in the list appended thereto, shall report himself to the officer noted against his name, at mid-night every day for one week prior to, and one week after, each new moon and notify his place of residence, and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

It is hereby directed that Notification No. P. 7682 (1) Pol. 232-30-2, dated 4th June 1931, referred to above in so far as it relates to the criminal tribes known as Korachars and Woddars in Kolar Gold Field Circle be cancelled and that under section 10 (a) and (b) of the said Regulation, every registered member of both the said criminal tribes (Korachars and Woddars) resident in the Kolar Gold Field Circle, shall hereafter report himself or herself twice every night, viz., at 11 P.M. and at 4 A.M. to the officer in charge of the Police Station within whose limits he or she is residing for the time being or such officers representative and at such places as may be notified by the District Magistrate, Kolar District and shall in the prescribed manner notify his or her place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his or her residence.

By Order, —————

R. RANGA BAO,
Chief Secretary to Government

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

No. D. 5871—I. & C. 172-32-21, dated 22nd May 1933.

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce is published for general information:—

By Order,

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

Tariffs.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1933.

No. 199-T. (17).—In their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 199-T (11), dated the 5th September 1931, the Government of India analysed the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Heavy Chemical Industry and announced the conclusions at which they themselves had arrived after consideration of the Report and the action which they proposed to take. By the Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act of 1931, protective duties at different rates were placed upon certain specified chemicals subject to the proviso that in each case the ordinary revenue duty would be applicable whenever it was higher than the protective duties on all the specified chemicals other than magnesium chloride shall have effect only up to the 31st March 1933.

2. In the Resolution cited above, the reasons for limiting the operation of the protective duties to a period of about a year and a half were stated, and in moving for the consideration of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 21st September 1931 the Hon'ble Commerce Member clearly explained why the Government of India were unable to propose the grant of substantive protection to the heavy chemical industry unless and until they were satisfied after further enquiry that certain conditions upon which the scheme of protection framed by the Tariff Board depended were likely to be fulfilled. The questions which, in the opinion of Government, required further investigation were the following:—

- (a) Whether there was any likelihood of the principal manufacturers of heavy chemicals in India reorganising the industry in combination with each other and of so making economic production possible.
- (b) Whether the actual and potential demand in India for superphosphate was sufficiently large and assured to justify the grant of State assistance in the form of a bounty to the manufacturers of this fertiliser.
- (c) Whether superphosphate was capable of being manufactured in India at a cost which would enable it any time to compete with the imported articles on equal terms.

3. In regard to the first question, in paragraph 12 of the Resolution already cited, the Government of India stated that they would be prepared to discuss with representatives of the chemical manufacturing interests how the question of developing the industry could best be studied further. No response was received to that suggestion, and enquiries were therefore made, at the instance of the Government of India, by the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal from the principal manufacturers in those Provinces. The result of those enquiries may be summed up as follows. In no instance was any indication given of an intention on the part of chemical manufacturers to work for more economic production by a combination of interests; the view that the Indian market for heavy chemicals is insufficient to render truly economic production by the existing concerns possibly gained support from statements made by manufacturers themselves, while it was alleged by one large manufacturer that the price of acids is now regulated by internal competition and that over-production of certain chemicals already takes place.

4. The second question has been examined in the light of all the evidence available by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who have consulted the Fertilisers Committee appointed by the Council, Directors of Agriculture and other persons specially qualified to express opinions of value. While finality is not claimed for the results of such Tests as have been made, the great majority of the opinions are unfavourable to any scheme of State assistance to the manufacture of superphosphate. The Tariff Board in 1929 estimated the total consumption of superphosphate in India at about 10,000 tons, and while this figure, in the opinion of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, may not be an over estimate of the present demand if prices were reduced, the view expressed by the Tariff Board, in paragraph 82 of its Report, that some 30,000 tons would not improbably be required within a comparatively short period has received no support.

5. As regard the third question, the Government of India caused enquiries to be made by two experts, working independently, into the cost of production of superphosphate in India. Each of these two enquiries produced an estimate of the cost of production somewhat higher than, though not strikingly different from, that made by the Tariff Board. One of the reports, however, contained the conclusions that, to judge from such statistics as could be obtained, the total consumption of superphosphate in India has dropped far below 10,000 tons a year; that even if an output of 10,000 tons could be attained by a single factory in India, no prospect exists of manufacture in India at a cost sufficiently low to enable it to compete with the imported article, and that, since an annual output of not less than 50,000 tons might be

considered under modern conditions to represent a reasonably economic scale of production, the Indian manufacturer, with his very small internal market and his reliance upon imported sulphur and raw phosphate, could not hope to compete on equal terms with the manufacturers in certain other countries.

6. The result of these enquiries provides, in the opinion of the Government of India, a definite answer to the question whether protection to the heavy chemical industry should be continued. Any scheme for the grant of State assistance to the manufacture of superphosphate could clearly have no justification on any ground, and, in the absence of a superphosphate manufacturing industry the additional market for sulphuric acid for which the Tariff Board hoped, fails to materialise. In the words of the Tariff Board, the chemical industry in India can have no future so long as manufacture is carried on in small units with low production, and no indication has appeared of any desire on the part of existing manufacturing interests to concentrate production into a small number of economic units for the supply of the existing market. In these circumstances, the only result of continuing protection to the heavy chemical industry would be to perpetuate uneconomic manufacture and to place a burden on the consumer of such chemicals for an indefinite period with no prospect of any national advantage. The Government of India accordingly decided to place no proposals before the Legislature for the continuance of protection to the heavy chemical industry after the 31st March 1933. The protective duty on magnesium chloride, which is in force until the 31st March 1929, remains unaffected by this decision.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, etc.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Gazette of India.

T. A. Stewart,
Secretary to the Government
of India.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

No. L. 7551—V. P. 69-32-2, dated 16—17th May 1933.

The following draft of the rules for the refund of Taxes, etc., collected by the Village Panchayets, which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja propose to make, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 65 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that these draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after 15th June 1933. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the proposed rules before the aforesaid date will be taken into consideration:—

Draft rules framed under section 65 (2) (a) and (h) of the Village Panchayet Regulation for the refund of Taxes, etc., collected by the Village Panchayets.

1. All claims for refund of amounts paid to the Village Panchayets shall be preferred in writing by the parties to the Chairman of the Village Panchayet concerned.

2. The Chairman, after satisfying himself that the claim is valid, shall place the application before the Village Panchayet, with necessary references, etc., in its monthly meetings and have a resolution recorded for the refund of the amount.

3. In respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 10 and not over three years old, the resolution of the Village Panchayet shall be sufficient and the Chairman may refund the money on the strength of such resolution. In other cases, he shall submit the application for refund, with the resolution of the Village Panchayet thereon, to the Amildar of the Taluk.

4. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars are empowered to sanction refunds of amounts not exceeding Rs. 25, the Sub-Division Officers up to Rs. 50 and the Deputy Commissioners, up to Rs. 100 provided the period of credit of the amount to the Village Panchayet does not exceed three years. In all other cases, the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner should be obtained.

5. A note of the date of refund and authority therefor should be entered by the Chairman against the item, in the Register concerned, to avoid double payments.

6. At the end of every quarter, the Chairman shall submit to the Amildar, a consolidated statement of amounts refunded by the Village Panchayet during the quarter, in the undermentioned form. The Amildar shall scrutinise the statement and bring the details into the accounts maintained in the Taluk Office.